Amusemenis.

CASINO-8:16-The Vice-Admiral. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Figures. ELDORADO-S 15-Egypt Through Centuries, GARDEN THEATRE-S 15-Sinbad. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip

to Chinatewn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert. MANHATTAN BEACH-8 .15-Fireworks. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-Tre Mascot. WEST BRIGHTON-8:15-Pain's Fireworks

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Amusements 9 Announcements 10 Auto Sale Financial 11 Poard and Rooms 11 Poard and Rooms 12 Business Chances 8 Business Chances 6 Genstry Bard 9 Dividend Notices 16 Domestic Situations Wanted 8 European Adv'ts 14 Excursions 14 Financial Elections 14 For Sale 14 For Sale 14 For Sale 15 Help Wanted 8 Help Wanted 112 Horses and Carriages 8		Cold 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1892.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A Liberal victory in the English elections was assured. = Mr. Gladstone closed his Midlothian campaign. - The Ministry was defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Dahomey question, and the Minister of Marine will resign. = Ravachol, the Anarchist and murderer, was executed at the guillotine.

Congress.-Both houses in session. House: Several conference reports were adopted. Senate : Senator Washburn spoke in support of the Anti-Option bill; the proposal to ckee the World's Fair on Sunday was discussed. === A conference of House silver men recommended that the Stewart bill be amended before it passed.

Domestic -In a fight between union and non union workmen in the Coeur d'Alene mining regions, near Wallace, Idaho, a number of men were killed or injured and a mill blown up. The men at Homestead resolved to give a hea welcome to the froops, whose movement to the scepe of the late battle was begun. = Floods caused great damage in Alabama, - President Harrison left Loon Lake on his way to Saratoga. === The New-York baseball team lost two games at Cincinnate.

City and Suburban.-William Waldorf Astor died in Louisse per enconia atter a brief illness. Cyrus W. Field was declared hopelessly insane === Three more Jersey City ballot box stuffers were brought to trial. - George W. Bungay died. === Stocks were extremely dull, with loss mainly due to uncertainty over legislative questions; only in two important instances were the net declines more than fractional.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but possibly with a very light shower; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: High est, 88 degrees: lowest, 71: average, 78.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Doily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Uncertainty regarding the result of the English elections has vanished. The only question now is as to the size of the majority on the Liberal side. This will not be so large as was hoped and confidently expected a week ago; and, moreover, the majority must be made up of more or less divergent elements. Mr. Gladstone's task will be rendered all the more difficult in consequence, but a Home-Rule measure is assured.

The afflicted people of St. John's are sorely in need of immediate relief. Some 15,000 of them have been rendered homeless, and many are in want of food and clothing. Even if there are not, as there are, the friendliest relations between Newfoundland and the United States. the distress of the sufferers by the great fire would call for a prompt and generous response from the American people. Under the circumstances, the cry for help cannot fail to fall on willing ears. And this is a good time to remember that he gives doubly who gives quickly

Having criticised with perfect frankness the apparent inactivity of Governor Pattison in an emergency which called for prompt and resolute action on the part of the Executive, THE TRIBUNE takes all the more pleasure in commending his judgment in adopting measures which can hardly fail to be effective in vindicating law and re-establishing peace and order. He has had to deal with a situation which called for the most energetic and thorough treatment, and now that he has acted we do not withhold from him the credit he deserves for adopting measures of a decisive character.

Health Department officials are properly taking precautions to prevent cholera from getting into the city this summer. Fortunately, Sanitary Superintendent Edson thoroughly appreciates the situation, and is competent to handle it. His success in dealing with typhus fever a few months ago is well remembered. It is all the more necessary for an unceasing

the none too efficient service at Quarantine. Laxness there was responsible for the outbreak of typhus, and the fact that a leper has just been permitted to land at Ellis Island is not

The method by which grand juries are chosen in this city has lately been described in THE TRIBUNE. What was described was so much of the system as may be readily and properly learned by the public. What secrets ie behind, it is not easy to ascertain. Abundant suspicions are abroad, however. One thing which has arrested attention is the large number of liquor-dealers who are chosen to serve in this capacity. This might be accidental: it looks as though it was designed. There are those who assert that a list of wholesale liquordealers was drawn up for this purpose, and it is known that the Liquor-Dealers' Association talked over the subject. Too much light cannot be thrown upon this whole matter. It is of the utmost importance that our grand jurors should be honest, reputable citizens, and that they should be selected fairly and openly.

THE SITUATION AT HOMESTEAD.

Governor Pattison has at last yielded to the application of Sheriff McCleary, approved by seven Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. and ordered the National Guard of Pennsylvania to assemble under arms at Homestead. Had he taken this course when the necessity for it was first demonstrated he might have prevented the atrocities of last Wednesday, and he certainly would have spared the country the spectacle of a community defying lawful authority and preserving a semblance of order by threats of violence. The conditions which have prevailed at Homestead for a week are not merely unwarranted; they are demoralizing and intolerable. The peace which has reigned there has been a counterfeit. There has been no liberty of utterance or action. The worst form of despotism has been in power. There has been no standard to follow or appeal to. The insubstantial, shifting and conflicting opinions and wishes of individuals have usurped the definite and intelligible authority of law. The workmen in seeking to defend in this manner what they call their rights have made the real rights of every citizen in the land, themselves included, harder to defend hereafter. Every one of them who owns a home provided by his own thrift holds it less securely than he did a week ago. We believe that many of them realize this fact, and those who do not ought to be made aware of it.

The appearance of the troops is likely to be instructive on this point, and salutary. The mere announcement of their coming seems to have produced a good effect. The relief of mind which is generally manifested by the workmen testifies to a consciousness that their position is morally as well as physically untenable. A majority of them are intelligent men, capable of comprehending, in calm mo ments, the logical consequences of a theory put into action. How can such men fail to perceive that they are carrying out a doctrine which they would resent and resist if it were applied to them? When they take credit to themselves for preserving the Carnegie Mills from destruction, while preventing the owners from using their property, they must know how little credit they would give to others who should presume to limit them to such a worthless tenure of their own homes.

Having finally made up his mind to act, Governor Pattison has done well to enforce his au thority in a large and commanding way. B putting more than 8,000 men in motion toward Homestead he has averted all danger of resistance. The workmen said at once that the troops might take possession of the works unopposed by them, and are promising to conform cheerfully to the new situation about to be created, so long as the troops merely act as guardians of the mills. That is good, so far as it goes, but it does not go nearly far enough. The labor leaders at Homestead are also saying that the troops must not be used as a means polls, not on honest ballots, but on early-and-ular attention; but the work has been begun of putting the mills in operation but only to protect their existence, and are significantly suggesting that 8,000 men cannot stay in Homestead indefinitely. Now, the owners of these mills pay taxes upon their property not for the sake of merely retaining their title to ownership, but for the sake of using it in whatever lawful way they please. It is of no value to them, but an immense burden, so long as it stands idle. The State guarantees them the right to operate the works if they can hire men for the purpose. It is quite as true and a important to remember that the State also guarantees to every man the right to engage in any lawful pursuit by exchanging his labor for wages if he can. We sincerely hope that this controversy may be amicably settled, and we urge upon both sides a resort to arbitra tion. But nobody ought to be afraid to face the fact that the State is bound to secure the owners of this property in the use of it if they make that demand.

THE TRIBUNE'S ADVICE. KEFP COOL, Human nature is a queer commodity. And its queerest phases appear when it is under the influence of the passion of anger. No one can be so utterly ridiculous as the angry man; no one can say such foolish or do such absurd things. Yet he is not by any means an amusing spectacle, any more than a vessel without a pilot, tumbling helplessly in sca-troughs or yawing wildly this way and that to blast and counterblast, is amusing. The angry man has thrown overboard his pilot. If he escapes shipwreck and gets his pilot back he may find it a good lesson in navigation to look over the course and see what a tangled and ridiculous track he made while reason was off post and passion was blowing. Anger is costly, too. Patience pays best in the end. Coolness and steadiness always win against heat and passion. Our friends at Homestead are angry; we do not say without provocation; but angry; and that is a mental state in which business cannot be done prosperously nor great affairs successfully undertaken. They have on hand affairs of considerable importance, and the best advice any one can give them is to get themselves into an appropriate frame of mind to cope with them. When THE TRIBUNE accordingly says "Keep cool!" it only asks them to do something for their own good. It is only so that they can avoid doing themselves in jury or making themselves ridiculous. The man who "bit his own nose off to spite his face" is only a fanciful illustration of the effect of unreasoning anger. People who get in a passion are very apt to do just such things as

chievous, sometimes both. It is reported that the locked-out workmen or their sympathizers in order to show their profound dissatisfaction with Mr. Carnegie will formally request-if they have not done so already-the city authorities of Pittsburg to return to Mr. Carnegie the gift of \$1,000,000 which he made them not long ago for the establishment of a library. This is one of those ludicrous freaks of ungoverned and unreasoning passion which among sensible men excite only a derisive smile. Did these people ever hear of the man who, having taken a grudge against a bank of issue, got together a years since he began to be discouraged at the

that-sometimes ridiculous, sometimes mis-

story which amused one of our city clubs a few years ago and seems somewhat pertinent to this case.

Two club members, one of whom was connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the other with a city newspaper, got into a discussion which presently grew into Western Union official in the shape of a book of telegraph "franks," enabling him to send messages free over the company's lines. Being in a similar frame of mind to the locked-out Homestead workmen, and taking the same view of the "franks" that they do of the Carnegie gift to Pittsburg, he immediately sat down and wrote a curt, though polite, note, returning them to the giver. Receiving which the latter, who had recovered his serenity, immediately reinclosed them with a note running something like this: "My Dear ---: I yet. return the inclosed as I think upon reflection you will agree with me that a mere personal difference between us is hardly sufficient to justify your withdrawal of patronage from the Western Union Company." That quarrel stopped right there, of course. The angry man caught sight of himself and couldn't help laughing. If we were asked for advice in the matter of flinging Mr. Carnegie's million back in his face, we should say: "Don't do it! It won't hurt him a bit, and he may keep it. Don't spite your face' in that way."

There's another suggestion quite in the nose biting line that comes from a frantic contemporary and hath somewhat the odor of politics It is that "the Democrats of the House should suspend the rules and pass a bill reducing the duties on iron and on all of the Carnegie steel manufactures at least one-half." It is thought that such action would be "poetic justice" and good politics." It might perhaps be "poetic justice" to destroy the value of Mr. Carnegie's property and "good politics" to turn to immediate account whatever dissatisfaction may exist anywhere, especially among workingmen. But really, would it improve the situation for the locked-out workmen who want more pay to put their employer in a position where he could not continue in business; could not pay them anything? THE TRIBUNE'S first and last word to the locked-out workmen is: "Keep cool, and don't do anything out of mere spite.

TROY UNDER RING RULE.

The record made by the Legislature of 1892 vas so abominably bad in so many respects that it is difficult to decide which was its most disgraceful feature. But from some points of view the treatment which the principle of home rule received from this weak and corrupt body is entitled to the palm. There is nothing to which the Democracy of this State is more passionately devoted-on paper-than home rule. Whatever else its platforms omit. they never are silent touching home rule. Democratic stump speakers are never so eloquent as when pleading for home rule or heaping curses "red with uncommon wrath" upon its foes. Nevertheless, this Legislature, Democratic in both its branches, literally crucified home rule. It did not hesitate to meddle with the charters of many of the leading cities of the State, and that, too, for the basest partisan purpose. There was no pretence that it abrogated home rule in the interest of the common welfare. No. It simply jockeyed the charters to add to the power of Democratic bosses.

The letter from Troy from one of our staff correspondents, which is printed this morning, recalls and emphasizes this fiagrant iniquity of the last Legislature. There is no political ring in the interior so unscrupulous as the Troy Ring, whose muster-spirit is Edward Murphy jr., the chairman of the Democratic Committee It is a ring which has as little respect for the will of the majority as the wolf has for the often repeaters. It looks upon an honcount as a good joke, and always proceeds to business on the assumption that might, however rascally its methods, makes right. Under its malign rule Troy has come to have a reputation of being the synonyme for all that is most dishonest and demoralizing in politics. It was for the benefit of this notorious ring, as our correspondent shows, that the charter of Troy was amended in sundry particulars. It would scarcely be too much to affirm that every one of the amendments was a blow subversive of popular government, and was meant to be ust that to the end that the ring should profit by the injury inflicted upon the common welfare of the people of Troy. A serious indictment this, but one which is fully borne out by he facts presented in the letter in question. Why was the Troy charter amended so as to change the date of the city election? Why was it amended so as to give the Mayor the appointment of the Police Commissioners? Simply to serve the ring by rendering it easier than ever to carry elections by feaud.

When Governor Flower signed the measure which made ducks and drakes of home rule in Buffalo, the leading Democratic organ of that city took him to task in this drastic man-

The rigning of this bill indicates that in this case Governor Flower cares more for a political pull than for public sentiment. It also indicates that so far as this case is concerned all his talk in his annua affairs was as sounding brass or a finkling cymbal.

When a venerable Democratic organ feels compelled to talk like that to a Democratic Governor one may be sure that it has received an unusual provocation. We believe that the Democratic organ of Troy, "The Troy Press," never arraigned the Governor in similar terms for the outrages against Troy to which he became a party when he signed the Charter bills. Which goes to prove, we regret to say, that, unlike "The Courier," Mr. Murphy's organ cares more for the local ring than it does for the great principle of home rule.

A. CONNECTICUT JEREMIAH.

Professor D. Cady Eaton, of New-Haven. rises to remark in "The Register" of that town that the tendency of Protection is not merely to build up great industries in this country, but to destroy similar industries in foreign countries, the effect of which will be that foreign capital will come here, and with it will come thousands and tens of thousands of the poorest and most degraded of laborers, miners, factory hands and artisans," with whom Americans cannot compete till they "learn to live as they live, dress in their rags, feed on their scraps, huddle in their quarters, accept and share their filth." "When America supplies the world." he says, "instead of one there will be many Pittsburgs." Then we shall have "riot, bloodshed and plunder" everywhere, and "instead of America being the one place to live in and be happy in, it will be the one place to make money in and the one place to get out of as soon as fortune be secured."

These views are interesting, though not overwhelmingly important. Mr. Eaton is much more at home in art than in politics. It is a great many lot of its circulating notes and burned them general tendency of things. It probably dates watch to be maintained in the city, in view of to spite the bank? If they will listen a mo- from an early visit to Boston, and the de- be met by subscriptions offered in September

of that town to warn wayfarers off the grass. Much allowance is to be made for the influence of that sort of thing upon an emotional nature, but we really do not think it sufficient justification for settled melancholy or for viewing things with alarm for an unbroken series of a dispute, in which both parties got warm, and years. Foreign capital may be attracted here, they separated in anger. It so happened that to be sure, and with it to some extent may the newspaper man had been the recipient of come foreign laborers seeking better wages and think how much good can be done by a subcourtesies extended to the press" from the greater comfort, but Cady dear, none of us need dress in their rags, feed on their scraps, huddle in their quarters or share their filth. None of us need move away to avoid this dreadful alternative. Instead of sinking to their level, let us try to raise them to ours. That's what we can do by giving adequate protection to American labor. And that is something worth living for.

cheerful look at things. You may be happy effective in its operations?

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

The death of William Waldorf Astor, though not an event of great and lasting significance either in the world of action or the world of thought, will be generally deplored. For this representative of colossal interests, one of the richest men of his time, was much more than that. At an early age he displayed not only a talent for public service, but a desire to be useful to his fellow-citizens. An unfortunately large proportion of Americans who are born to wealth and social influence are unwilling to apply their advantages to the promotion of good government. Too many of them, indeed, are not averse to making themselves conspicuous by their faults and follies. Mr. Astor was a man who took a higher view of his obligations. He thought himself bound to make a good use of the knowledge and culture which wealth had given him; to be something more than an insignificant, irreproachable member of society; to exemplify good citizenship by serving the community so far as the community desired to employ his services. He was not one of those who are animated by a passion for political life, and to whom, therefore, the controversies and contests of politics are not a burden but a delight. But he was entirely willing to work hard for principles and causes in which he believed.

Mr. Astor served this city diligently and faithfully in the Legislature, and there laid a broad foundation for similar labors in a larger field. Considering only his qualifications for the public service, without political bias, it was unfortunate that he failed of election to Congress. Doubtless his personal tastes were better suited by the mission to Italy, which he discharged with credit to himself and which he made the means of literary research and reputation. But he was fitted for legislative work of broader scope than that which he performed at Albany, and it is regrettable that a larger opportunity was denied him. He did not relinquish the privilege of being industrious when he withdrew from public life, but applying his zeal and talents in a new field produced two novels which are not unworthy of more experienced and eminent writers. During recent years Mr. Astor had temporarily lived abroad, but he remained a good American, and he will be remembered as one who with many temptations to be indolent and selfish, gave a salutary example of patriotism and industry._

A CHANCE TO DO GOOD,

THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund works with the precision of a well-oiled machine. This is the sixteenth season of that noble charity, and so admirably organized is the work and so popular is the cause that operations have been resumed almost without public observation. The Fund has issued no prospectus; not one appeal has been made to a generous public for financial support; there has been neither drumwill of the lamb. It relies for success at the beat nor a flourish of trumpets to attract popon an enlarged scale, and there is every reason to anticipate the most satisfactory results which have ever been accomplished in a single year. Without solicitation, without so much as a single paragraph on this page inviting assistance, over \$12,000 has been received in voluntary subscriptions. The facility with which thousands of dollars are raised year after year for this work is most remarkable. How many well-organized charitable enterprises there are which are compelled every year to beg importunately for money in order to carry out their beneficent plans, and even with all the advantages of personal influence of directors and sympathy from churches they are without the income which enables THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund to continue its work with uninterrupted success! Prompt and generous as are its financial patrons, they are never in advance of its friends in the country. Every season offers to entertain the poor children of the metropolis come with a rush from hundreds of villages in as many as nine States. The Fund has become almost automatic in its action. The simplicity and economy of its management and the wonderful success which has crowned its operations have commanded popular approval.

Although the season has barely opened, nearly 4,000 children have been already transplanted from hot and steaming alleys to homes in the country. For this week alone forty parties have been booked, and the number will probably be increased. So urgent is the demand for children from hospitable families in the country that the treasury can be emptied this week without filling more than a fraction of the invitations which have been received. Thousands of children will then be left at home who have had their fortnight's vacation in other years and are clamoring for a new journey to the country. What, then, remains for the financial supporters of the work but the pleasure and duty of filling the treasury prompty and enabling these thousands of pale-faced little ones to go to the homes provided for them? We know from experience that it is only necessary to state the case and the money will come in. About \$30,000 is expended every year in defraying the travelling expenses of the children. As \$12,000 has been received, about \$18,000 more is required in order to repeat the good work of last season. As the Fund is pre-eminently a practical charity, conducted in broad daylight on common-sense principles, it is well to be candid and plainspoken in presenting its case, as, happily, THE TRIBUNE is seldom under any necessity of doing. Embarrassment is caused every season, not by lack of the money required, which invariably is received before the

beginning of October, but from the delay in obtaining it in time to be used when it is sorely needed. Arrangements have practically been made for expending as much as \$30,000. That is to say, the country homes are opened and schedules of dates are prepared. But, instead of having the money which he needs for transportation at his disposal, the very efficient and capable manager of the Fund is forced frequently to defer sending off parties and to cancel engagements because the money

does not come in quickly enough. Travelling

expenses incurred in July and August cannot

ment, THE TRIBUNE will tell them a little pressing effect upon him of the specimens of and October. Money contributed late in the plastic art which are used in the public parks season is only available for another year's work.

After this explicit explanation we confidently expect large subscriptions at once to the Fund. A good deal of money will be needed to continue the work during the remainder of July and during August and September. Every dollar that is contributed promptly can be used. Let generous readers pause for a moment and scription to the Fund. For \$3 a child can have its vacation journey. For \$300 more than 100 children can be taken out of their tenement surroundings and placed in charming homes inland. For \$1,000 perhaps as many as 350 children can be restored to health and their lives filled for a fortnight with innocent enjoyment. Not a dollar will be wasted in clerk hire, official salaries or red tape. Every dollar Cheer up, Cady. Banish the nightmare goes directly for travelling expenses, and nothmemories of Boston plastic art and take a ing else. Can any charity be cheaper or more

> The State Teachers' Association at its Saratoga meeting did well to eulogize the administration of the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, who served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1886 until the present year, giving entire satisfaction and making a truly brilliant record. Politics alone compelled his retirement-politics of the variety most familiar to Hill, Sheehan and Company. A prophet, we are told, is sure of honor abroad. Mr. Draper, if unappreciated in his own State, did not have to wait long to find what was thought of him elsewhere, for Cleveland, Ohio, speedily secured his services as Superintendent of Schools.

Excellent work has been done in the organization of campaign clubs during the last two weeks, but it is still a work that is far from complete. What is needed is an organization in every incorporated village in the entire State, and in every ward of every city.

The people of St. John's, Newfoundland, have been overtaken by an awful calamity, which is certain to arouse widespread sympathy. New-York has always been ready to respond promptly and generously to the cry of distress. The homeless sufferers from the great fire at St. John's will undoubtedly need supplies of various kinds. They are certain to need a great deal of clothing. The shipping firm of Bowring & Archibald, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, has kindly consented to ship packages of clothing, free of charge, to St. John's. The next steamer will sail on July 19th. Such packages of clothing should be sent to the office of Bowring & Archibald before July 17th, in order to give time for putting them properly on board ship. All such boxes, packages and bundles should be plainly marked for the St. John's sufferers. It is to be hoped that New-Yorkers and people in neighboring cities will send in many contributions of clothing for the unfortunate people of the Newfoundland city.

Organized labor has many rights, but not that of holding possession of property which does not belong to it. What workman in Homestead would allow a corporation to seize and occupy the house for which he had paid with his own money?

Our neighbor, "The World," has been taking the views of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, the eminent Anti-Snapper, as to the best method of conducting the Cleveland campaign. Mr. Coudert starts off with suggestions of which the following are significant examples :

"No leader is in his place who does not believe in his cause nor in its triumph. If he enters upon the light filled with doubts, misgivings and fears, let him resign and go home."

"Leaders are wanted who do not believe in failure, and if there be among our present chiefs any who have satisfied themselves that the Democracy will fall in November, fairness requires that they should abdicate in favor of others not open to the same objections."

Do you hear, Mr. Murphy, of Troy? Are you there, Mr. Croker? Do you catch the point, Mr. Cockran, Mr. Sheehan, and all your "regulars" who signed the Chicago circular declaring that Cleveland could not be elected? Do you remember "The Times's" bugle blast of triumph on the day after the Chicago nomination? Do you fully understand that you are "turned down?" That it was "the Cleveland Democracy, and not Tammany Hall, which was recognized and influential at Chicago?" That it is "the Cleveland Democracy, and not Tammany Hall, which now comes into power in the State?" Vale, Murphy, vale. When the Anti-Snappers need you, they will send for you.

The Grand Old Man may have a defective sense of humor, but he will know how to laugh if the English counties continue as they have begun, to roll up majorities for him.

The English counties are voting with greater st adiness than the boroughs. In almost every district where a contest has been attempted there is a gain in the Liberal voting strength. In some instances very large majorities in 1886 have been overcome. Hodge knows his mind and is himself everywhere. By the close of Saturday's pollings the Conservative majority at the end of the last session had been completely overcome. That is to say, if the Liberals and their allies were to make no further gains and all the remaining seats were to be carried as before, Parliament would be evenly divided between Home Rule and Anti-Home Rule. But there is every reason to look for the continuance of Liberal gains this week. The majority against the Unionists now promises to exceed forty, and may run up to seventy, unless there are unexpected losses in Ireland and Scotland.

PERSONAL.

I. C. Alvazovski, a noted Russian painter of marine views, is preparing to send a special exhibit of his work to the World's Fair. He is seventy-live years of age and has received many honors in Europe. He was an exhibitor at the Paris Exposition of 1855—nearly forty years ago. He was then looked upon as a realist, but o-day his work belongs more to the ideal or romantle school of painting. He is characteristically Russian in temperament, and his views of nature are to-day more literary and fanciful than realistic. in painting the weird and the tragte in nature, the flerce struggles of wind and wave, the splendors of sunset, and the mystery of monelight on the water. Frequently his fancy leads him to fashion fantasite forms of the mist, sprny and waves, as in his "Birth of Venus."

The Rev. Dr. William P. Stowe, who for twelve cars has been connected with the Western Methodist Book Concern, at Chicago, as publishing agent, wa not re-elected to his office this year, and is likely to re-enter active service as a pastor. Under his manage ment the Book Concern enjoyed wonderful prosperity During these twelve years it has paid a debt of more than \$500,000, and advancing in net capital from \$530,000 to \$1,130,000. It now joins the Eastern Concern in giving a yearly dividend of \$125,000 for the benefit of the aged ministers of the church and their dependent families. Dr. Stowe has been honored by his conference selecting him a delegate to five general conferences. He has served as a member of the book committee of the church, and for many years as trustee of Lawrence University. He has filled other places of honor in the church. He will now probably return to Wisconsin, in which State he held several pastorates before going to Chicago.

The wife of John Bidwell. Prohibition candidate for President, was a daughter of Joseph G. C. Kennedy, formerly a well-known resident of Washington, D. C. He held various offices, among them that of Superin tendent of the Census in 1860, and finally went into the real estate business. He was also attorney for several banks. He was conspicuous in society, a good story-teller, and the friend of Conkling. Garfield and General Hannock. In July, 1687, he was assassinated by a half crazy tramp, who fancied he had been defrauded in a real estate transaction by Mr. Kennedy. I Guiteau, this murderer's life was spared by the He was committed to an asylum instead of banced. "Our countryman, Dr. Arthur D. Pierson," write

Mr. D. L. Moody, from London, "has made a remark able impression on this side of the Atlantic, more than fulfilling Mr. Spurgeon's anticipations. Dr. Pentecost has also been more than well received on his return from India by the congregation of the late Dr. Donald Penser and by the large audiences to whom he has spoken of his experiences in India. On the

other hand, we in the United States have been greatly helped by brethren from Great Britain. vasits of the Rev. John McNeill, the Rev. F. B. Meyer and the Rev. John Smith, of Edinburgh, last year will be long remembered. I have pleasure in letting my friends know that I have prevailed on Mr. Meyer to pay another visit to Northfield. He expects to sail on the last of July, arriving about August 6, in time to take part in the closing days of the Con-cention and will continue until the 24th of August to give daily lible readings after the greater meetings have closed. I hope this may induce many to prolong their stay. Mr. Meyer is becoming well known to large numbers of readers in America through his expository and devotional works, which are obtaining a large circulation there as well as here.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the most interesting sights to our Christian Endeavo: visitors has been the Brooklyn Bridge, and on more than one evening last week the number of men and women wearing the familiar badge, who crossed it, was counted by hundreds. A favorite trip was to cross to Brooklyn by the promenade and eturn by the cable cars. From the structure there was no end of interesting objects to be viewed, even at night. The slip-joint in the great trusses of the Bridge was a perpetual source of interest and wonder. Perhaps the most attractive thing in sight, however, was the illuminated tower of the Madison Square Garden, which is plainly visible from almost every part of the Bridge. When the Christian Endeavor people saw this they had a sense of beholding something familiar, and they greeted it as a friend, of them talked freely with the policemen on duty and asked all kinds of possible and impossible questions regarding a structure which is famous the

Only One Breed.—"If I understand you," said the lawyer to the man who called to consult him, "your cow was thrown from the track at a street crossing by a locomotive on the X., Y. & Z. road, and you want to bring suit against the company for damages!" that's right. "Yes, that's mant."
The lawer made a memorandum.
"Valuable animal, I presume!"
"Purty good cow. Hadn't no bad tricks. cod

miller."

"What breed?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know? Was she badly injured?"

"Endly injured? Why she was killed deader'n a mackerel!"

"And buried?"

"Course."

"Course."
"Why didn't you say so?" exclaimed the attorney, mpatiently. "There's only one breed of cattle in ases of this kind."
And he made another memorandum: "Breed, Jersey. And he made another memorandum: "Breed, Jersey. Value, \$150."—(Chicago Tribune.

smith-Now that the street sweepers are in uniform, we ought to have uniformly clean streets, Jones-I am not so sure of that; they may be unl-

Gothamite-Do the trains on your ratiroad run on Suburbunite-Well, yes-but it comes pretty near to eternity, some trips.-(Puck. "The Boston Transcript" tells of a small boy of the

new prayer the other night. It was in verse, and ran thus: "Jesus, gentle shepherd, lead me;

Keep thy little lamb to-night." "Grandma," said the b y, "do you say that prayer ?"

"Well, not exactly," she answered; "why "Cause, if you said it, you'd have to let the 'little amb' go, and say 'keep the old sheep!' "

lamb' go, and say 'keep the old sheep?' "

The mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made, either in this country or abroad. California and Colorado each is striving to surpass all other States, and claims that it will surely do so. Michigan, Montana and Missouri, too, are making a specialty of the exhibition of their remarkably rich and varied mineral resources, and are not without hope of winning the highest award. Almost every State bossesses mineral resources of especial merit in one or more particulars, and will display its best. From all together a wonderfolly complete and valuable exhibit is a certainty. Then, too, many foreign nations, notably England, will make mineral exhibits of the most complete description. Canada will occupy 10,000 square feet for its mineral display. Half of it is desired by ontario province, which intends to make an extensiva exhibit, including lead, copper, iron, gold, graphite, mica, asbestos, phosphate of I'me, gypsam, mark, petroleum, sait, terra-cotta clay, nickel, silver and many varieties of marble, granite and other building material.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Boggs-Funny how the papers are all the time talkng about the plant of an iron mill; next thing they'll e telling us that this strange plant produces flowers Joggs-They do already; you may read every day bout the output of steel blooms.

Jeannette-Does Miss Boardman get her lovely com-plexion from her father, or her mother! Gladys (sweetly)-From her father. He's in the drug business.—(Chicago News)

The following table shows the remarkable growth of the Christian Endeavor movement since its foundation: Year. Societies Members.

A student of philology hazards the prediction that the first change in spelling-if it can be called such-which will be generally adopted will be the dropping of the hyphen from the words "to-day," "to-night and "to-morrow." The hyphen here seems to be a bit of useless lumber that has come down from the Certainly " today," " tonight" and "tomorrow" look equally well, and no doubt most people are in the habit of writing them without the hyphen unless they write with especial care.

I have often heard the question asked why eight-day clocks are common and why clocks intended to run about a week without winding are not made to run seven days exactly. There is an excellent reason for this. The only way to keep a clock going steadily that does not remain winding avery day is to select one seven days exactly. There is an executed reason too this. The only way to keep a clock going steadily that does not require winding every day is to select one day in the week to wind it, and hence an eight day clock is wound up every seventh day with considerable regularity, the experience proving that it is impossible to remember to do it exactly on the eighth day. As a result, the spring is seldom allowed to run down and the point where it is the weakest is protected. Exactly the same principle can be found in a watch, the spring of which is constructed to run about thirty hours. The man who winds up his watch about they same time every evening seldom has any difficulty with it, while the man who winds up his watch when he feels like it and frequently lets it run down at night is liable to disconcert the most valuable timekeeper he can purchase. Many office men in order to hastre opening their desk in the morning, and on the whole this seems a much more common-sense arrangement than the old-finshioned and more orthodox plan of winding up at night.—(St. Louis Globe Democrat.

READY-TO DECAPITATE IT. From The Chicago News Record.

It is rumored that President Harrison is sharpening a large, double-edged veto with which to perform on the Free-Silver bill.

BISMARCK'S FUN WITH THE YOUNG KAISER.

From The Boston Advertiser

The Roscon Advertiser.

The Kaiser is clearly afraid to attempt to punish Bismarck for the Vlenna interview, and it is to be expected that the ex-Chancelor will try the royal patience still further when he feels in the humor. How far he can go in his savage pastime of Kaiser-batting is still problematical, but it seems evident enough that the Emperor will not attempt to retainte without having ome very exasperating provocation.

NOT POSITIVELY ESSENTIAL AFTER ALL. from The Detroit Tribun-

Detroit's Democracy, having got through a ratifica-tion meeting with Don M. Dickinson neither present nor accounted for, may got the wild idea that it can run itself, though such an untoward result is not ex-

DOES THE SOUTH WANT WILDCAT BANKING!

The Albany Journal.

The wildcat currency idea is gaining ground in the South, the hothed of financial heresy. "The Atlanta Constitution" has pronounced in favor of the wildcat plank in the Chicago platform, and "The Mobile Register" earnestly follows suit. For some reason or other the Democratic editors of the North lave been even more shy of the wildcat than of the Free Trade plank.

A POOR MARKET FOR SUCH GOODS. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. How does the Copperhead ticket expect to carry illinois? That State sent 275,000 men to the Union

Army. AND WHERE THE REPUBLICANS ARE STRONG. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is surely a remarkable thing that the two States (New-York and Indiana) which stand at the head of the dottofful list, the loss of either of which would be fatal, should be singled out for especial

HOW THE COLORED MEN WILL VOTE. From The Cleveland Gazette (colored men's paper).

From The Cleveland Gazette (colored men's paper). Harrison and Reid are the standard bearers of a grand old party which, although at times, sadly neglectful of its sacred and plain duty to its great Afro-American contingent, is still dear to the hearts of a vaxt majority of our voters and will receive their earnest support. The brightest pages in the history of the Republican party are those which tell of its grand and successful efforts in behalf of human rights. With these pages our people are wonderfully familiar, for ebvious reasons.